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Entimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND POWDER.Are a specific for Prickly Heat, and all skin
eruption caused by the hot weather.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with a soft sponge and when nearly dry
dust over with "The Dusting Powder."
Irritation will entirely cease in a few moments
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refreshing sense of comfort and ease.A light dose of WATSON'S SALINE
APERIENT in the morning is also recommended
as a detergent.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

8th August 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruler.)

THE STRIKE OF NAVVIES IN PARIS.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Paris strike is extending and collisions
between the strikers and the police are frequent.

EGYPT.

The "white Pasha" advancing on Khartoum,
is now believed to be Emin Pasha.

GERMANY.

It is reported that the Emperor William will
visit Alsace in September and Vienna in
October.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SAYS THE N. C. Daily News of the 1st inst.:—
Owing to the serious illness of the boatwain's
mate of the *Rambler*, the Commander deemed
it advisable to come up to Shanghai so that
the man might go to the General Hospital. The
Rambler arrived here last night from Chusan.A CORRESPONDENT, anxious for information,
wishes to be enlightened as to the significance
of the term "dog-walloper," which was used in
a leading article the other day as an illustration
of the amount of brains required for the editor
of such a paper as the *Overland China Mail*.
In large cities it was at one time usual for the
proprietors of drapery establishments to arrange
samples of their wares, such as rolls of silk,
linen, woollen goods, &c., outside the doors of
the shop, for the double purpose of show-
"pudgin" and the attraction of customers. The
pennant stray dogs find, for devoting their
undesirable attentions to these piles of drapery
has long been a matter of history, and as a
matter of fact a person had to be specially
employed to march up and down in front of the
shop in order to keep the canine intruders at a
safe distance. This important functionary was
designated a "dog-walloper," and it will not
be apparent to our correspondent that a
steady man could manage the job pretty satis-
factorily without being burdened with a super-
fluity of brains. And so it is with the solemn,
dry-as-dust type of so-called newspapers of
which our missionary contemporary is such a
fair sample. However, the "dog-walloper" is
now almost as extinct as the dodo, and the mud-
headed editorial *genius* very soon will be. And
now let us join together in singing "There are
ninety and nine in the fold."THE latest from Macao with regard to the recent
dead-lock between Governor da Costa and the
Municipality is to the effect that the newly
elected Deputy, Senhor Horta, has taken the
cause of the dissolved Chamber to heart, and
intimated to His Excellency the Governor that
he would do all in his power to promote re-
election of the old members, on the 26th inst.
His friends and the adherents of the extinct
Chamber, who constitute an overwhelming
majority in the Holy City, are reported to be
already preparing to support the re-election of
the gentlemen who have fared so badly at the
hands of Senhor da Costa and his advisers—
the Colonial Secretary, (who is shortly leaving
for Lisbon), the Colonial Treasurer, the Sec-
retary of the Board of Treasury and the Colonial
Surgeon. The extinct Municipality have for-
warded a voluminous correspondence to the
Lisbon Colonial Office, explaining matters and
demanding prompt redress to their grievances.
The Portuguese residents of Hongkong, headed
by some of the leading members of the Lusitanian
Club are said to be on the point of issuing a
manifesto protesting against Senhor da Costa's
despotic measures against the Macao Municipality.
The *Independente* of the 7th inst.,
declares itself in unmistakable terms against
the dissolution of the Senate, and publishes the
manifesto of the members, a translation of which
will be found in another column. The reputed
Macao semi-official organ deserves credit for the
impatience with which it says: "We frankly
declare that this dissolution has not in any way
given us pleasure. . . . It has taken us and
the public by surprise; we cannot believe
it to be a judicious, or an *apropos* measure." Our
Macao correspondent under to-day's date further
informs us that another farcical scene took place
on Monday at the Municipal Chamber. The
acting members were assembled there to receive
the powers of the dissolved Corporation, but not
a member of the latter body put in an appear-
ance, and the provisional Chamber had to
appeal to the Governor for orders, which he
failed to give.The Fan-tan gambling monopoly will again be
offered for public tender at the Macao Treasury
on the 15th inst.We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Vascon
cellos, Dean of the Chapter of Macao, died last
month at Lisbon.THE Government Astronomer informs us that
the time-ball mast having been struck and split,
by lightning, the ball cannot be dropped till the
repairs are effected.A NORTHERN Correspondent sends the Shanghai
Mercury the following items:—"The China
Navigation Company has decided not to appeal
against the decision of the Consular Court in
Tientsin, in the case of a rice-junk *versus* the
steamship *Wenchow*. The *Wenchow* will ac-
cordingly pay all damages. "The Taku Tug
and Lighter Company are now reducing expenses
so as to be able to fight for two years before
giving in. In a short time the fleet will have
nearly all Chinese captains and engineers. Rates
still remain at three cents per picul. Forty-five
shares changed hands in Tientsin at Tls. 130.
cum. div.; latest quotation, Tls. 130." "The
Peiho Tug and Lighter Company remain as
before. Rates three cents per picul. Several
new people are said to be putting money into it.
Shares in the new Company are said to be 25
per cent. premium, and cannot be obtained."
"His Ex. Sheng Tao'ai has left Chefoo, for
Tientsin."THE following is a translation of the energetic
manifesto published by the members of the
Macao Municipality which was recently dissolved
by Governor da Costa:—"Inhabitants of Macao!
His Excellency Firmino José da Costa, Governor
of this Colony, has just dissolved the *Real Senado*
under pretext of very grave imputations, which
are nevertheless completely groundless. On this
occasion we cannot dispose of enough time to
present a lengthy and a minute justification of
our acts and of the manner in which we have
conducted ourselves of the task which you, worthy
burghesses of Macao, have entrusted us with.
We feel bound, moreover, to inform you of
the facts of recent occurrence between the
Senado and the Governor, and of the injustice
with which we have been treated by His
Excellency. It is true that the laws confer
on the Governors powers to dissolve the
Municipal Chambers; but the same laws have
it clearly expressed that the right thus conferred
is only for the purpose, of repressing, for
the public weal, the excesses and the bad
management of the Chambers. In the present
instance we have pleasure in assuring you that
no excess has been committed on our part, as
we are conscious of not having exceeded our
duties or the faculties which the laws confer on
us. Notwithstanding repeated provocations,
we have refrained from repelling by legal
means the aggressions made against us. To an
unjustifiable censure that the municipal cemetery
was in the most complete and censurable state
of abandonment, showing want of respect for the
dead and deficiency of cleanliness and decency,
we replied to the Governor by means of a repre-
sentation, and H. E. felt compelled to acknow-
ledge the inanity of his censure, by confessing
in a despatch, five days afterwards, that he took
pleasure in finding the cemetery in good condi-
tion; he, however, felt aggrieved when he saw this
provocation of his fail of success, for he returned
to the Senate the representation which had been
addressed to him in very convenient terms. As
a protest against this incorrect proceeding on
the part of His Excellency, we forwarded
a representation to His Majesty the King of
Portugal demonstrating the decided intention
Governor da Costa had of annoying and vexing
the Municipality Corporation. We are far away
from Lisbon and from the central Government,
where the acts of our local administration are
often disfigured by means of passionate informa-
tions; it was against the Governor's interest,
therefore, that the Senate, by using its legal
rights, should have acquainted the metropolitan
Government of the whole truth in this matter.
Herein lay the real motive which has brought
about the dissolution of the Municipality. The
management of affairs entrusted to the now dis-
solved Senate, has been classified as bad by His
Excellency the Governor, but our conscience tells
us that we have done our duty, and that we have
administered with real and energy the legitimate
affairs of the Municipality. The members of
the now dissolved Chamber managed to pay
a debt incurred by their predecessors; they
enlarged the public slaughter-house, and
increased the municipal revenue, as is evidenced
by the last general budget, and they
improved all the branches of the service under
the charge of the *Real Senado*. His Excellency
the Governor, so convinced that the imputation
of bad management made by him against the
Senate was groundless that he immediately tried
to justify himself by appointing a commission of
subordinate Government employes to proceed to
an enquiry into the manner in which the Senate
had managed its municipal affairs. His Excel-
lency has thus placed himself in the position of
a judge who, after condemning a culprit and
inflicting a punishment on him, seeks for facts
which may justify both the condemnation and the
punishment! Had he aimed, at promoting the
public welfare, he would have ordered an enquiry
to be previously instituted, he would have accorded
a hearing to the Senate, and, if circumstances
then justified him in taking extreme measures,
he would have adopted them by dissolving the
Senate. Such a behaviour would have been
correct both before the law and before common-
sense. But His Excellency has not acted in this
wise; thinking it more advisable to decree the
dissolution, relying on facts which were false,
and classifying them in offensive and unjust
terms. Inhabitants of Macao! The above is
an *exposé* of the facts and of the reasons which
justify us before the public. On you now devolves
the right of deciding whether we have or have
not faithfully fulfilled the honourable task which
you have entrusted us with.—Macao, August
5th, 1888.—Domíngos C. Pacheco. Cândido Jorge.
Francisco Volney Sanchez. José Ribeiro. A
da Silva Telles."THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Kashgar* left
Bombay for this port yesterday at 11 a.m.THE Portuguese transport *India*, Capt. M. S.
de Gusman, after having undergone extensive
repairs at the Kowloon Dock, left this morning
for Macao, whence she is to proceed to Timor,
and Lisbon, conveying the time-expired men
home.—We hear that the repairs to the transpo.
reached the high sum of \$17,000.THUS the Tientsin correspondent of our Shang-
hai morning contemporary—I am informed
that the first train on the Tientsin-
Kaiping railroad came in yesterday. I presume
it will not be a great while until regular trains
are placed on the track. If suitable arrange-
ments are made it will be a pleasant excursion
to run out in the morning and back in the
evening. "The rainy season" is here and yet
the "fall" has not been such as is usual when
it begins. We had three quite heavy rains
during the nights of the 14th, 18th and
19th, but the earth was so dry that it was
nearly all absorbed and the ponds are not
yet full. The appearances are that more is soon
to come. The arrival of the snipe within the
last few days is thought by some to indicate that
our heated time is about ended, for it is thought
that they never appear till after or near the close
of the *fu tien*, or hottest period of the year,
scarcely half over yet. This is the time of
melons and green fruits generally, and the time
of most danger to health perhaps, but I hear of no
unusual amount of sickness among the Chinese.
When one notices the amount of vile sewage
that is poured into the river it seems a marvel
that all who have to use the water do not die at
once.THIS afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr.
Sercombe-Smith, a somewhat important case of
trespass was heard, in which a native Police-
Sergeant named Sheikh Hallem, was charged by
a Chinese shopkeeper in Jervois Street with
entering his premises on the 24th ult. without
reasonable cause, and there assaulting one of
his assistants. It appeared the defendant, who
has been 16 years in the Police Force and
who bears an excellent character, had, pre-
vious to the above date, a Chinese wife,
who suddenly disappeared with money and
property belonging to him, valued at \$1,500.
He had made enquiries as to her whereabouts,
and was informed that she was secreted in the
complainant's house, and that was the cause of
his being there. He asked permission to search
the house but had no warrant, and as his conduct
was afterwards considered to be outrageous
the present charge had been made against
him. Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendant.
The evidence of Li Fung Chee, the manager of
the shop, and also that of his assistant, went to
show that defendant did not strike the assistant,
although he threatened him with his uplifted
hand; that he then went up stairs and searched
the premises in company with two Chinese
constables; that no woman was found on
the premises; that on leaving the shop
the master ordered complainant to go with
defendant to the Police Station and
there to give him in charge for trespass; that on
getting to the station the Inspector on duty would
not take the charge; that they were then ordered
to go to the office of the Registrar General, but
that the defendant would not allow them to do
so, and finally succeeded in chasing them
away. Two Chinese constables, who were
with the defendant, in giving their evidence
said it was quite untrue that the defend-
ant had attempted to strike anybody;
the only impropriety in his conduct was that he
talked rather loud. Mr. Wotton, for the defence,
said the complainants had entirely failed to
prove any misconduct against the defendant
except that of trespass, and as they had evidently
told lies in giving their evidence, he asked his
Worship to discharge the defendant. Defendant
was discharged.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief
Justice.)

A COMPLICATED TRANSACTION.

Shek Ching Chuen, merchant, brought an
action against Angel Ortiz, a Manila merchant,
for \$22,727, damages incurred through breach of
contract.—Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by
Mr. Wilson (Wotton and Deacon) appeared for
the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General, instructed
by Mr. Stokes (Sharp Johnson and Stokes)
represented the defendant.
Mr. Francis, in opening the case, read the
pleadings, which set forth, that on the
29th March 1885 the parties entered into
an agreement whereby the defendant agreed
to sell the Spanish steamer *Estrella* for
\$25,000, less 2½ per cent, \$5,000 to be paid at
once, \$10,000 to be paid in April, and the
remainder at the end of May. On the 10th
March plaintiff paid \$5,000, and on the 14th
the steamer was seized, under a judgment issued
by that Court in a suit in which J. H. Smith was
the plaintiff and Ortiz and others defendants.
About the 28th May defendant informed plaintiff
that the ship had been released from arrest and
full security given for all the claims of Smith
and any other creditors. The second instal-
ment, \$10,000, was then paid, and the ship
transferred on the 28th May. On the 16th June
\$5000 more was paid, making \$20,000 altogether.
The statements were untrue, as the defendant
well knew, the steamer not being released until
the 16th June, and no security having been given
by the defendant, or any one acting on his be-
half, to meet Smith's claims. On the 16th June
plaintiff took possession of the steamer and im-
mediately afterwards she was arrested until
March 1886, by virtue of an order of the
Admiralty Court of Hongkong, and afterwards
by an order of the Supreme Court at the
suit of J. H. Smith. Defendant had not a
free title to the *Estrella*; she was not free
of incumbrance; and defendant, although re-
peatedly called on to do so, did not secure her
against the claim of Mr. J. H. Smith. Between
June 1885 and March 1886 \$4,722 were disbursed
by the plaintiff, although he was prevented from
using the steamer, and lost considerable sums
thereby. He had contracted to sell her for
\$25,000 to a Chinese firm, but her detention pre-
vented his doing so, and on her release in March
1886 he was only able to obtain \$22,000 for her,
and he therefore claimed \$13,000 loss on the
re-sale, \$4,722 for expenses, and \$5,000 paid forthe release of the vessel. In his reply the
defendant denied that he told plaintiff, on the
28th May, that the steamer had been freed from
arrest; he told him an order had been obtained
for the dissolution of the attachment, on security
being given for the claim of McGregor Smith,
and the ship actually was released on the 16th
June in pursuance of that order. He denied
that plaintiff was ever told that security had
been given to meet any other claims than those
of McGregor Smith. He did not induce the
plaintiff to pay \$10,000 to complete the purchase
of the vessel, but on the 16th June, when the
vessel was free and security had been given, he
told plaintiff, in answer to a question, that the
vessel was free and that he could hand her over,
and this was true, his representations only
applying to McGregor Smith. He denied that
he ever undertook to give security to J. H.
Smith, and that he had to keep a captain's
license. He also alleged that when the agent Rapp took
over the vessel she was free of attachment, but
Rapp was well aware that although actually free
there was a probability of some adverse claim
being preferred by J. H. Smith, and Rapp
accordingly made special arrangements to have
the vessel towed out of the waters of the colony
the moment he got possession of her, to avoid
such arrest. But when he had taken possession
his proceedings were noticed, and for the purpose
of stopping the ship a bogus suit in Admiralty
was commenced against her, and an
attachment obtained and enforced, but with-
drawn next day, and a civil suit commenced, an
injunction being obtained under which she
was attached. Mr. Francis added in explana-
tion that the transaction was entirely carried
on by agents, Mr. Frederick Rapp acting for
the plaintiff and Mr. Melbye for the defendant.
The *Estrella* was a Spanish steamer, registered
in the name of the defendant in the Philippines,
and he, it would appear, executed a document by
which he leased the vessel for a period of fifty
years on certain terms to the firm of Birchill
and Robinson, Manila. That firm disposed of
shares in its interest to Mr. McGregor Smith
and Mr. John Henry Smith, in this Colony, for
\$1,000. Out of this assignment different suits
arose in this Court, and the vessel was many
times under arrest, but at the time of the
transactions between Mr. Melbye and Mr.
Rapp only the shareholders referred to had
claims pending. With reference to the amount
of damages claimed, it might be argued
that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover for
the loss sustained in consequence of the delay
in delivering the vessel, but he submitted that
his claim was entitled to damages for demur-
rage, for the loss of the use of the vessel during
the 286 days she was under arrest. Plaintiff
had to keep her insured, and was put to other
expenses in connection with her upkeep, and he
was entitled to recover those expenses.Christian Frederick Rapp, auctioneer and com-
mission agent, stated:—In March 1885, I was
commissioned by the plaintiff to purchase the
Estrella for him. She was then lying in the Har-
bour. I communicated with Mr. Melbye, of the
firm of Dunn Melbye & Co., on the 19th March,
1885, and ultimately agreed to buy the steamer for
\$20,000, delivery to take place at the end of two
months. I had heard there had been trouble
about the *Estrella* but did not know its nature,
and when I asked Mr. Melbye what it was he
answered that there had been trouble, but there
was nothing to prevent him from selling her.
He could not explain what the trouble was, but
asked me to go and see Mr. Caldwell next
day. I did so, and Mr. Melbye told that
gentleman of the bargain, asking him to ex-
plain the troubles. Mr. Caldwell said that the
vessel had been arrested by several people, but,
taking up some papers, he added "there are no
claims against her now." He also explained
how the claims had been satisfied, and said that
some people who had inserted a "Notice" in
the newspapers had been written to. There was
nothing in the way to prevent me from buying
the vessel—it was quite safe. He undertook to
sell her, with the highest title, free of incum-
brance. He also told me that there was some
trouble after all, of course Mr. Angel will
hold himself responsible." I replied that Mr.
Angel was in Manila, and I did not want
to run after him; I would rather have nothing
to do with the ship. He then asked me if I
knew any solicitor. I said I knew only Mr.
Holmes and Mr. Dennis, so he suggested I
should give Mr. Holmes a chance, as he had
plenty of time (laughter) Mr. Melbye heard all
this. I wrote out a cheque for \$5,000, and gave
it to Mr. Caldwell, and afterwards, by the plain-
tiff's instructions, engaged Mr. Holmes. After a
few days Mr. Holmes added me that it was safe
to proceed, and I went with Mr. Melbye to
Mr. Caldwell's office to get an agreement
drawn up. We could not see him, and he was
engaged when we afterwards called, so we did
not get a formal agreement drawn up. Shortly
afterwards Mr. Melbye said "We know each
other," and so on, adding that his client was
not going to cheat me. A few days after Mr.
Melbye told me the *Estrella* had been arrested
at the suit of Mr. McGregor Smith. The
second instalment was due several days later,
but before then I went to Mr. Melbye and said
I could not pay anything whilst the ship was
under arrest, or until security was given for Mr.
John Henry Smith's claims. He agreed that I
should not pay him until all had been arranged.
Mr. Melbye had told me Mr. J. H. Smith had
refused Chinese securities. A little later Mr.
Melbye called on me and said he had been
instructed from Manila to give security for the
full value of the steamer. On the 2nd May I
got a note from him saying that he had given
security for \$12,000, and pressing for the pay-
ment of the second instalment. On the 16th
May he again asked me for the money, saying
that there was no obstacle in the way as far as
I was concerned, the affair with Mr. Melbye
having been settled. As I saw Mr. Melbye daily,
I asked him frequently what had been done with
Mr. J. H. Smith's claim. He said he really did
not know if security had been given—he had
handed Mr. Caldwell the money to do so. I
desired him to look after it, and shortly afterwards
he assured me the security had been accepted.
On the 28th May Mr. Melbye called on me; he
was quite excited, and said "Everything is
settled, Mr. Rapp, and the *Estrella* is perfectly
free and clear. Now pay me the \$10,000"
(laughter). He told me that Mr. McGregor
Smith was satisfied with the security. I went
to Mr. Holmes, and he told me everything was
arranged, and I might pay the money. I did so.
Mr. Melbye also wrote me that it was all right,
and that he supposed I should take the *Estrella*
away during the week. I agreed to take her over
a week later, and on that day, the 4th June, I went
with Melbye to the Spanish Consul to get the
vessel transferred. The Consul's formalities took
four days, and on the 10th June the transfer was
executed. I then handed over the second instalment
of \$10,000 to Mr. Melbye, and extended him a note
fully believing that the steamer was free. After
that I was going off to the German Consul to
get a flag, but Mr. Caldwell stopped me rather
hurriedly, saying he wanted to see me first. I
arranged to see him afterwards, and did so. As
soon as he saw me he said "Mr. Rapp, I cannot
give you this ship; no solicitor would sign
such a bond for his client as has been drawn
up in Court as a security bond. For God's
sake don't hoist the German flag, it will be
contempt of Court." I was thunderstruck, as
I had been under the impression that the ship
was free. I asked him, "What is the matter?"
He said, "I don't know," and he seemed
away in disgust to Mr. Melbye. He seemed
as surprised as I was, saying, he did not
understand how Mr. Caldwell could act likethat, and promised to see him next day. I saw
Melbye again, later, and he assured me that J.
H. Smith had received security, and was satis-
fied.—On the 16th he told me he was ready to
sign the bond of security for Mr. McGregor
Smith's debt, and Mr. Caldwell then said "Now
she is perfectly free—take her out of the water
at once." I asked him why, and he
answered "God knows, any of the shareholders
might arrest her again." I asked him who
could, since security had been given. He
replied that none had been given; what could
he do, they didn't want any, and had not come
for it. I went at once to the German Consul's
office, cleared the vessel, and got the *Pilot* along-
side, but the same evening she was arrested.
On going back I found a letter from Mr. Melbye
in which he asked me for \$9,000, and promised
to hold me harmless if Mr. J. H. Smith claimed
\$3,000 or \$4,000. The ship was free, as evi-
dence the German flag was hoisted no one could
touch her. He had evidently written that in the belief
that she had got out of British waters. Next
day I was served with an injunction which Mr.
W. H. Smith had obtained against Melbye,
defendant, and myself. The vessel remained
under attachment until the 22nd March, 1886.
A Mr. McLeod came over with a power of
attorney from the defendant and with his help
I applied to the Court to release her, but failed.
I did not get my expenses paid by the defendant,
as he promised. During the *Estrella's* deten-
tion Mr. Melbye went to Europe and Mr. Rem-
edee acted for him. I had to keep a captain's
license, and crew on board the ship, by the terms of
the insurance policy, and the total expenses were
\$4,722. The demurrage would amount to about
\$50 a day. The vessel was ultimately released
by my paying \$5,000 to Mr. J. H. Smith, under
an arrangement.Cross-examined by the Attorney-General:—I
was acting for the plaintiff, the arrangement
being that I was to be the ostensible owner,
have the ship registered under my name, and
sell her under the German flag.—Whilst again
dealing the progress of the negotiations he
continued—I do not say that Mr. Caldwell was
contemptuous and myself false, but I do
think he knew better than he was telling me.
If the ship had successfully got out of the
Harbour she would have probably been taken
just outside the three mile limit; she was not
cleared for anywhere.
At the conclusion of the re-examination the
Court adjourned, an application for the suppres-
sion of the reports in the newspapers, on the
ground that witnesses who had been out of
Court would read them, being very summarily
refused.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The subjoined telegrams are taken from
papers brought on by the German mail steamer
Bayern:—

POONA, July 18th.

A painful impression has been caused here by
the suspension and subsequent sudden disap-
pearance of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner
of the Central Division. He fled to escape from
his embarrassments. Several persons have been
suspended, and one arrested, and the alleged
Poona agent of the nefarious practices charged.
The Government enquiry is progressing, and
new developments are expected.
Mr. Crawford was suspended on Monday on
charges of corruption and bribery. A warrant
has been issued for his apprehension. It is
rumoured here that it was his intention to pro-
ceed to sea by a mail steamer.

LATER.

If the accused be brought before the Magistrate
and charged, a Commission of Inquiry will prob-
ably not be constituted, and the charges will be
dealt with in the ordinary course of law.

ALLAHABAD, July 19th.

The Australian boat the All England Eleven
easily. The former made 116 runs in their first
innings, and 50 in their second; the latter made
53 in their first innings, and 60 in their second.

POONA, July 19th.

A report has reached Peshawar, and is widely
circulated there, that the Shinwaris of the Jella-
labad district have put to death a large number
of influential men who were sent to them on
some public matter by General Gholam Haider.
The smallest number killed at present is estimated
at sixty. The former Khan of Lalpur is
reported to be among the killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21st.

The visit of the Emperor William had led to
the removal of the Russo-German misunder-
standing which existed relative to certain matters,
but it has changed nothing in connection with
the German alliances nor with Russia's liberty
of action.

WADY HALFA, July 23rd.

Three boatloads of villagers escaping from
dervishes sank, and 150 persons were drowned.

DURBAN, July 24th.

The two columns which started from Eshowe
met at N'Comel and will attack Dinizulu, who
holds a position at Ceza, among dense bushy
kloofs. It is estimated that Dinizulu has a force
of two thousand men with him.

LONDON, July 24th.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W.
H. Smith moved the second reading of the bill
for the appointment of a Special Commission of
Judges to inquire into the charges made against
Mr. Parnell by *The Times*. The Commission
will consist of Sir James Hannan as President,
Sir John Day, and Sir Montague E. Smith. Mr.
Smith said that Government would rejoice if the
complete innocence of Mr. Parnell was pro-
claimed by the inquiry.Mr. Parnell denounced the bill, and stigmatised
it as cowardly and un-English. He authori-
tatively said, an inquiry into the whole agitation of
the League. He demanded to confine the in-
quiry into his and other M.P.'s conduct, and to
specify the charges in the bill. In conclusion
Mr. Parnell accused Government of collusion
with *The Times*.Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Parnell.
Mr. Matthews refused to restrict the inquiry.
The debate was adjourned.

July 25th.

In the House of Commons last night the second
reading of Mr. W. H. Smith's bill for the appoint-
ment of a special Commission of Judges was
adopted without division. Mr. Chamberlain said
that he believed Mr. Parnell to be innocent, and
suggested that the State should pay the costs of
the successful party.

July 26th.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P. for Roscommon, was
arrested here yesterday and conducted to Dublin,
for a speech inciting to commit a breach of the
law.

July 27th.

Mr. O'Kelly has been released on bail.

CAPE TOWN, July 26th.

Commander Goble, at the head of a Boer
force has invaded Khamat territory, and fought
the natives. Mr. Sheppard, the Deputy Com-
missioner of Protected Territories, has been
ordered to proceed to the spot in order to make
an inquiry, and President Kruger has been
invited also to send a delegate. The Govern-
ment has directed Sir Hercules Robinson to
Matabel, Mashuda and Makaleke, countries, as
well as the northern portion of Khamat's territory,
over the river Zambesi, are under British influence.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons last night Mr.
Smith announced that Government hope to
adjourn Parliament about the 15th of August,
and re-assemble at the beginning of November.PRESENTATION OF MEDICAL
DIPLOMAS TO CHINESE
STUDENTS.Yesterday afternoon (August 1st) took place in
the Board Room of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai, the presentation of medical diplomas
to Dr. Myers' pupils, Mr. Goh Kit-moh, Mr.
Chang Ching-kai, Mr. Li Tsun-fan and Mr.
Lin Kie-chong.There was a numerous attendance, the room
being crowded despite the fact that the ceremony took
place at considerably over 6. Amongst those present
were:—H.E. the Totaai, Mr. P. J. Hughes
H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Mr. Wagner, Consul-
General for France, Mr. von Syburg, Acting
Consul-General for Germany, General J. D.
Kennedy, U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Max Gobel,
Consul for Belgium, Mr. John MacGregor, Consul
for Denmark, Mr. M. Boyd, Dredon, Commis-
sioner of Customs, Mr. Ma Kiet-chong, Mr. Tong
Fung-chee, Dr. E. Henderson (Dean of the
Faculty), Dr. Jamieson, Dr. Milles, Mr. Zedelius,
Dr. Pichon, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Duncan Reid, Dr.
Lalancas, Mr. R. E. Wainwright, Mr. C. Thorne,
Rev. H. C. Hodges, Rev. Wm. Ashhead, Miss
E. Brown, Miss Gillilan, General Messy, etc.,
etc.Mr. A. G. Wood, Chairman of the Municipal
Council, presided.Dr. Henderson in opening the proceedings
said:—"Mr. Wood, in your capacity as
Chairman of the Municipal Council, I feel it my
duty to-day the honour of presenting to you three
Chinese gentlemen, Mr. Chang Ching-kai, Mr.
Li Tsun-fan, and Mr. Goh Kit-moh, who after a
course of study extending over a period of four
years desire to receive at your hands, and under
the seal of the municipality which you represent,
those certificates in the various branches of
medical study to which as a result of examina-
tions conducted here by duly qualified medical
men, and in Hongkong, they are now justly
entitled. These young gentlemen were brought
to Shanghai some four weeks ago by their able
instructor Dr. Wainwright, a gentleman of Formosa,
himself a graduate in medicine to undergo a
final examination by a board composed of the
foreign medical men actually engaged in prac-
tice in Shanghai, a Board which represents
the medical school of America, Great Britain,
France and Germany. Of this learned body
I am myself, this year, by right of seniority,
the Dean. It is as Dean of the Faculty of
Medicine represented in Shanghai that I occupy
my present position, and have now, Sir, the
honour to address you. Previous to this ap-
pearance of Dr. Myers' students in Shanghai,
the history of one of their number is already
known to you; but I may be permitted to remind
you publicly that Mr. Goh Kit-moh has already
been brought before you, and already obtained
at your hands, certificates which testify to his
proficiency in those branches of medical educa-
tion which, in the great medical schools of Europe
and America, are made the subject of what is
commonly known as the First Professional, or
Primary Scientific Examination. The other two
candidates, Mr. Chang Ching-kai and Mr. Li Tsun-
fan, have passed a similar examination before
the examining Board in Hongkong. The docu-
ments which certify to this are signed by Deputy
Surgeon-General Hungerford, the then Dean of
the Faculty, and have, after due examination
by myself and my colleagues, been placed in
your hands. These gentlemen, however, and
of these three gentlemen, rather more than a year
ago, all successfully passed their first
professional examination, and were therefore
on their appearance in Shanghai last month,
all duly qualified for admission to those
final trials to which they have just been
subjected. The certificates which I have to ask
you to confer to-day on all the three candidates
are the final certificates; they are those which
testify that, in the opinion of the Board of

oil burned, and now at last you have reached the goal which you have had so long in view. Surely now you have earned a rest; yes, certainly, and well earned it, but remember, not for long. In the profession you have chosen, the pathway which you must follow leads always onwards and upwards, and there is little time allowed for repose. For ever as you ascend a fresh step rises before you which is still to be climbed, and no man has ever reached the summits of the mountain which is cloud-capped and hidden from the eyes of mortals. Or, dropping metaphor, rather let me try to impress on your minds to-day, and in the plainest terms I can find, the absolute necessity of continued work if you would ever hope to succeed in medicine. Remember that the education of a doctor is only beginning when he leaves the school in which he has been trained as a student. Do not suppose for one moment, that with the gaining of these certificates your work has in any sense terminated. For what after all do these certificates state? They state merely that you are now fit as far as students can be made fit by school training, to practise your profession: It is then to practical work you must now turn your attention, and bend all your energies. Thanks to your own exertions and the past four years, and thanks to the painstaking well-directed effort of your able teacher, Dr. Myers, you have now laid a solid foundation on which to practise medicine, but that is all; the superstructure has still to be built, and everything now depends on yourselves. Unless the years to come like the years that are past are years of honest persevering work, all that has already been accomplished will be lost, and the diplomas of which you are so justly proud to-day, will, very soon, be scarcely worth the paper they are written on. Let us turn to the bright side of the picture. Subject then only to this condition of continuing your work, you have already publicly told you, to my mind, as assured one, and has even good prospect of being a brilliant one. Already it has been mapped out for you, for H.E. Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, has promised you commissions as surgeons in the Imperial Army with Literary Rank. With such an introduction who can doubt your ultimate success? You will then be privileged to be the first surgeons under the Empire, who have enjoyed the advantages of a western scientific training. See that you prove yourselves worthy of it (hear hear). The field of work open before you is indeed very great, but so also is the privilege of being the labourer in the medical service of the Chinese Army exists today in name. He years the task, while health and strength remain, to take away the reproach, which at this period of the world's history, must always rest on Government that maintains a standing army, and even declares war itself, while at the same time, it makes no provision worthy the name for the sick and wounded soldiers who suffer and die in its service. When the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred at the University of Edinburgh—I speak of that university specially because it was there that I obtained my own degree—it is the custom to administer to the graduates a Latin oath by which, among other things, they are made to swear that they will keep inviolate the secrets of their patients. On the present occasion we do not propose to ask you to take any such obligation—preferring rather in matters of the kind to trust to your honour as gentlemen, and as members of a learned profession. If the favouring circumstances of your birth and early training, with the later advantages of a really scientific education, fail to make you upright in your dealings with your fellowmen, then I greatly fear that oaths, at least, publicly taken though they may be, are not likely to avail you much. In giving advice in matters of this kind to young men about to enter on the duties of life, the words of old Polonius come to one's lips almost unthought:—

To thine own self be true
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Or better still, because plainer, and coming to us with a higher authority than Shakespeare's, let me counsel you rather to follow that rule which has well been termed golden—"Do unto others, as you would have other men do unto you." In any case of doubt or difficulty put yourselves mentally in the position of the patient or the professional brother on whom the consequences of your action will fall, apply the rule, and you can well afford to dispense with those elaborate codes of so-called professional etiquette which seem at times to confuse, if not actually to mislead, those who profess to be guided by them. And now gentlemen, the flight of time warns me that I must bring my address to a close, and make way for Dr. Myers, who has promised to give us before you receive your certificates a short sketch of his scheme of Medical Education in China,—the scheme of which you are to-day the first pupils. As I deem then I take my leave of you. Farewell, and may all good fortune attend you in the future. (Loud applause.)

Dr. W. Myers next briefly addressed the meeting, and referred to the remarks which he made in the same room last year upon the subject of the inception of the idea which was now consummated. He spoke of the difficulties of getting suitable students, and of the help which he had received in the matter from the Chief Justice at Hongkong and the Colonial Secretary. He wished to make public announcement of his indebtedness to everyone for the generous assistance he had received in carrying out the scheme, especially to his colleagues, Dr. Anderson and Lang of the English Presbyterian Mission in Formosa; these gentlemen had most generously taken his duty, indeed had so enabled him to come to Shanghai for the examination of his pupils. Lieutenant Beat, late of H.B.M.'s 10th Regiment, from whom he had received invaluable assistance in instructing his men in their drill, deserved special mention. He could not express the gratitude he felt to those friends mentioned, and to all others who had helped him in the task he had taken upon himself, and which had met with such kindly recognition from everyone. Last year he submitted his scheme to the Viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung-chang, and a promise that the career of students so qualified was assured. After a brief reference to the training and work in the ambulance branch of his class, Dr. Myers, once more expressed his heartiest thanks for the generous assistance and encouragement which this scheme had met with, and concluded amidst applause.

Mr. Hughes said:—My Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In availing myself of the invitation of the Dean of our Medical Faculty, and of Dr. Myers to be present at this interesting ceremony, it is but right that I should say a few words by way of showing my appreciation of the privilege. You are aware that I do not possess the talent of speech-making, and even if I did, it would be cruel to inflict a long speech upon a meeting held in what is perhaps the hottest room in the Settlement. I am sure the community are ashamed to receive distinguished visitors here, but Dr. Myers may console himself by reflection that the next time he does us the honour to visit us with a batch of Medical Graduates, he and his friends will without doubt, be welcomed to the airy and magnificent room of our new Town Hall. (Applause.) In the meantime, I have great pleasure in tendering my congratulations to these young gentlemen, who have passed their examinations with so much distinction in the various branches of medical science. A great future lies before them, and unlimited means of doing good. They are, I understand, destined for the Chinese army medical service, which, although in its infancy, or indeed in its embryonic stage, will

soon develop and flourish under the fostering care of enlightened statesmen. The Chinese Government has proved itself capable of generous sympathy with the woes of humanity. Witness the magnificent measures so promptly taken for the relief of the sufferers by the Yellow River inundation. No doubt there exists equal sympathy for sick and wounded soldiers. If that sympathy has not yet been so clearly manifested, it was not so much for want of the will as of the way. The way, Mr. Chairman, will now be shown to the countrymen by these young gentlemen, who have so greatly profited by the instruction of Dr. Myers. They are doubtless fully qualified to look after the lives and limbs of soldiers in battle, but they are also able, owing to the education which they have received, to grapple with disease, which it is well known kills more soldiers in a campaign than the fire of the enemy. A very large proportion of the ailments which afflict humanity are due to the neglect of sanitary precautions. These young gentlemen are probably well grounded in sanitary science, and much to learn. By the diffusion of this knowledge among their fellow-countrymen, they will be the means of saving many lives both in peace and war. One word more. The high officials of China have shown their readiness to appreciate the superior skill of foreigners in the art of destroying life. Let us hope that they will prove themselves equally willing to listen to the counsels of those who devote themselves to the art of saving life, and that the noble exertions of Dr. Myers may receive the honour and rewards which they richly merit. (Applause.)

The Taoist then congratulated the students on their success, and through his Interpreter, expressed his thanks to Dr. Myers for the trouble he had bestowed upon their education, and also to the several medical gentlemen who had carried out the examinations. The Chairman of the Council then handed each of the pupils in succession their diplomas. Addressing the first, Mr. Goh Kiu-moh, he said:—In handing you this diploma for the second time, it is with much pleasure that I have again to congratulate you on the very creditable manner in which you have passed this second or final examination, which has earned you nearly the same high percentage of marks as last year, and making the highest total of 72 out of a possible 100. It has also to be borne in mind that your studies, difficult in themselves, have been rendered more so, by being pursued in a foreign language, but this affords me the opportunity of further congratulating you on your proved proficiency in the English language, which I am sure you will always find very useful to you. (Applause.)

To Mr. Chang Ching-kai, Mr. Wood said:—I have looked through the diploma you received in Hongkong after an examination which, it is stated you passed very creditably, and in now handing it to you in Literary Rank, after your passing the final examination as prescribed by the rules, I most congratulate you on the manner in which you also have passed, and I am sure that the Board of Examiners, before whom you have appeared here, has done its duty as thoroughly as the Hongkong Board, so that the honours you have won have been deservedly won, out of the total number of your marks representing 68 out of 100 (applause).

Addressing Mr. Li Tsun-fan, Mr. Wood said:—I have the pleasure of handing you your diploma after your passing the final examination—the total number of your marks being 66 out of 100. I have not the means of ascertaining how this average compares with that of medical students in my own country, but I feel certain that when consideration is given to the difficulties under which such students as yourselves have laboured from studying in a foreign language and from being without so many of the opportunities at the command of students elsewhere, you have good cause to feel proud of the manner in which you have thus far acquitted yourselves, and I sincerely hope that an equal measure of success will attend you in the more active course of life on which I believe you are now about to enter. (Applause.)

Dr. Henderson introduced Dr. Myers' fourth pupil, Mr. Liu Kie-chong, who had for nine years filled the post of dispenser in the David Manson Memorial Hospital in Takow, and distinguished himself during the several cholera epidemics, and in the French blockade in 1884, for which he received a public commendation from the military authorities and a distinguishing button. But though he had struggled hard he had been unable to master the difficulties of the English language sufficiently to admit him as a student under the present scheme and hence he had only been examined as to the properties, doses, and modes of administering drugs, and the use of bandages, splints, tourniquets, etc., with special reference to his fitness for duty in a military hospital.

Mr. Wood with a few appropriate words then handed Mr. Liu Kie-chong the certificate vouching for his competence in the matters mentioned by Dr. Henderson, and the meeting adjourned to witness the ambulance drill in the compound. The detachment went through several movements including stretcher drill, dressing the wounded, improvising splints, all of which clearly showed the immediate practical benefit arising from the presence of men so trained upon the field. The detachment then moved on, and the visitors felt feeling that the labour of Dr. Myers would prove like the leaven of the parable and that future generations would learn to bless his name. If Missionary Societies would only devote a small portion of the funds spent in attempting to proselytise the Chinese to the object which Dr. Myers has so faithfully pursued, far better results would be recorded than under the present system.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

THE KAIPING RAILWAY.

Pursuant to notice, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Kaiping Railway Co. was held on Tuesday, 17th ult. at the Head Office of the said Co. at Tientsin. There were present: Messrs. Wu Ting-fang and Yen Sin-how (Directors), and a number of shareholders, who represented on the whole 1,848 shares out of a paid-up capital of 2,500 shares of £10 each. The different account book of the Company, with the vouchers, were laid before the meeting, and after an inspection of them the shareholders present expressed themselves highly satisfied. The report and accounts as published were then taken as read, and passed. The next resolution, which was that a dividend of 6 per cent. be declared and payable on and from the 20th July, namely, that shares numbered from 1 to 2,412 taken and paid for before the 4th month of the 19th year of Kuang-hsi, should each receive a dividend of £1.63, and that shares numbered from 2,413 to 2,500, paid for after that date, should each receive £1.20, was duly moved and adopted. The next resolution, that in accordance with Article 10 of the rules of the Company, a sum of £1,200 be set aside for the creation of a Renewal Fund, was moved and unanimously adopted. The following resolution, to the effect that a sum of £1,850, in accordance with the said Article, be divided as a bonus among the staff of the Company, was also moved and adopted *nem. con.*

The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors and staff for the able manner in which the affairs of the Company had been conducted.—*Chinese Times.*

KUANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kiukiang, 30th July, 1888. With reference to the subject of my last communication, I am glad to say that my anticipations proved quite correct. The rice junks remained here a couple of days longer, but their crews of Honan men gave no further exhibition of their capacity for rowdiness and the destruction of property.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, which arrived here this afternoon, brought news of a sad accident. It appears that a Chinese passenger who had a ticket from Wuhu for Kiukiang, took it into his head during the passage that life in this watery world was mere dust and ashes, and determined to set on a voyage of exploration by water to the "great beyond." Accordingly, as the steamer neared the upper end of Oliphant Island, the pilgrim having carefully collected, and stowed away that miscellaneous assortment of wearing apparel, opium paraphernalia, chow-chow, table requisites, etc., etc., usually chased as a Chinese passenger's luggage, and even taken the precaution of removing his shoes and stockings, watched his opportunity and jumped into the muddy waters of the Yangtze! An alarm was at once raised, and in response to the orders of the Captain of the steamer a boat was quickly lowered, manned by two Chinese sailors and in charge of Mr. Eady, the second officer of the *Shanghai*. The venture of the Chinese fatalist, who was weary of life, turned out a complete success, as by the time the boat reached the spot where he jumped overboard all traces of him had disappeared; but unfortunately in returning to the ship a worse mishap occurred. By some miscalculation the boat came in contact with the fore part of the steamer's paddle, and, as if by magic, a corpse was hurled overboard. The native sailors jumped on to the paddle-wheel, while Mr. Eady dived overboard. A rope was at once thrown over, and the unfortunate officer succeeded in getting hold of it; but owing, it is stated, to weakness induced by recent illness, his strength gave way and being unable to help himself, he let go and immediately disappeared. Mr. Eady was quite a young man, who had only recently arrived from home, and he was greatly liked by all who knew him.

CUEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The U.S. gunboat *Palo* left this port on the 23rd for Kobe. The *Widney* arrived here on the 27th from Wei-hai-wei; she is on a cruise to Newchwang. The steamer *Leaven* left here on the 27th for Newchwang, and we received the bad news of her running on the rocks, about four miles to the south-west of Port Arthur, by the transport steamer *Leaven*, which arrived here on the 29th July. It is doubtful if this steamer ever floats again, especially if there is a heavy blow.

The *Leaven* ran ashore, I hear, in a "blinding" rain-storm, far worse than a fog. When the *Chuangking* left Tientsin the *Sin-Nanxing* expected to be sent to the *Leaven's* assistance. Her passengers were taken off by the *Leaven*, and the low boat *Yü Shun*, is to be despatched to assist her.—*Mercury.*

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

When the question of the missionaries buying property here was referred to the late Acting Governor, he based his action on precedents. He pointed out the only possible course, which was for the missionaries themselves to search, for and purchase property, while the local officials would suppress all disturbances and opposition. Still the time for purchasing property did not seem favourable, it being impossible to persuade any one that the motive of the officials was worth anything. When there appeared the present Governor, who was recognised as a man of courage and progress, the same question of a favourable time was broached. He, however, replied that for him to contribute money to a good cause was easy, but that the people of Shanghai were a suspicious class and might so transform his good intentions as to make them appear as bad. He therefore indicated a course, similar to that of his predecessor, viz. that the missionaries should themselves purchase the property, while the officials would suppress all opposition and render protection. This course, for some reason, was not adopted, and in fact on one of the missionaries to inform him that the Governor and all the other officials would contribute to the hospital fund, only that the missionary should first of all purchase the property. Thus it came to pass that at a most favourable time and under the fullest sanction property was purchased; and then it came to pass that the Governor and other officials, more and more, ignored their own promises, until now they also disobey the own instructions of the Taung-ti Yamen and make light of any action of the United States' Minister. To fail to carry this case on, for some reason, is done, appears to all a course of folly and danger. The Chinese in the Province the last year have forgotten the proper mode even of yielding. They seem inclined to adopt full restriction and exclusion. Property is not now the only trouble; rather open defiance to law on the part of the gentry, and unconcern, if not disobedience, on the part of the officials. Be it remembered that the first riot that was raised last year was against a native Christian for purchasing a small house for the use of his mother, whose he had been swept away by the flood, and that he had been forced to give up his deeds, the Taoist saying to one of the American missionaries, "There is no way to protect the Chinese." Be it also remembered that the second and third riots were raised against a free-school, which had been established for nearly half a year in the place, the hold on the property being only in the form of a mortgage or lease for three years, and the official having promised to prevent all riots. Be it also known that further opposition was raised against another native Christian, he being compelled at the time to allow his property to be redeemed, the officials doing nothing, though petitioned on the matter. Be it also known that an English missionary has for a year searched for a house to rent, and up to the time of his success had been refused thirty houses. Be it also known that three foreign families, one chapel, three native teachers and several servants, have been crowded in one house, it being impossible to rent another house from fear of the gentry and officials. And what do we find? That the Governor, cognizant of most of the facts, and in face of special petition, has done nothing. Through the Governor of the Province he practically acts as if it were not for him to direct affairs. After six weeks time he has not even granted an answer to a petition of the missionary who returned from Peking under supposed favourable circumstances. In spite of any action of the Taung-ti Yamen, the Governor up to the present has granted no interview, and has done nothing to have his subordinates, the Taoist and others, open communication. After six months time the gentry parties in the riot have not been arrested on petition. The riot has not been arrested by the Minister. We have also learned from private sources that there is no probability of any consultation with the missionary, who re-

turned from Peking, with apparently the way open before him; and that the Governor also does not intend to do anything whatever, unless the United States Minister comes in person and compels action of some kind. Thus the Governor has disappointed expectations. He came to Shanghai especially to manage the Yellow River and with a reputation for advanced views. He was bold enough to secure the services of different foreigners. But now he sees another danger ahead. In the autumn occurs the large provincial examination for the second degree, and over this he, a man of no literary ability or degree, must be the chief person. He therefore sees it to be to his advantage to avoid every friction with the literati, either now or then. Having once yielded to the wishes of the head one of the gentry, he sees no way of escape. He regards this policy a safe one, notwithstanding any orders from the Taung-ti Yamen, calculating on other influences that he has with the Throne direct. Not being a scholar, he is in China somewhat incapacitated. Under former Governors, like Ting Pao-chen or the present Minister of State, Yen Ching-ming, such things could not have happened as we see to-day. Treaties, Edicts, Imperial orders, despatches of foreign Ministers if ignored by the Governor, will have but little effect on local officials.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

28th July, 1888. We regret to hear that the accident to Commandant Aubert at Port Arthur proves to be of a serious character. Mr. Dunne of H.M. Consulate, has been transferred to Chefoo. He left for his new post on 21st inst., with the best wishes of this community for his speedy restoration to health. Rumours have been circulated that the house which fell down at Port Arthur was built by the German engineer formerly in charge of the dock works, but Mr. Samwer built no house at all, and the house which fell down was not in existence while he was at Port Arthur.

Admiral Laverge, commander of the French squadron in these waters, has sent from Yokohama to Port Arthur a French navy surgeon to take care of the sufferers by the recent accident, also *ad hoc* French sailors, until Dr. Duchon Doris recovers, as residents of the *Strathelype*, a young English lad, was struck by the sun when bathing in the river on Sunday, and died immediately. His body was recovered from the river, and he was honourably buried with full ceremonial in our cemetery on Monday evening.

The accounts from Seoul disclose a miserable condition of things, and extrication from the confusion seems to be excessively difficult. Mr. O. N. Denny has had his engagement renewed not for ten but for two years. Mr. von Möllendorff does not return to Seoul, but remains here, partly by desire of the Yamen. His chance of supplying Mr. Denny was spoiled by the officiousness of a candidate. In the collision case (W. O. M. Young, master of the *Kowshing*, v. W. H. Forbes, Secretary, Taku Tug and Lighter Co.) heard before T. L. Bullock, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Tientsin, the following judgment was given:—

We find that at the time of the collision between the *Kowshing* and the *Thistle* the tide was flood, and the *Thistle*, which was coming up, had the right of way. That the tug-boat *Lila* crossed the river, finding a collision otherwise inevitable; that the *Thistle* being struck on the starboard bow could not have been towed across, and that therefore she is absolved from all blame.

(Signed) T. L. Bullock, Consul.

W. W. Morton, Master, S.S. *Leeyuen*. The competition between the new and old Tug and Lighter Companies at Taku has become very serious for the shareholders of both concerns. The charge for lightering cargo has been reduced from 7 cents per piece to 5 cents, and the charge for towage has been reduced even more. A small bark of 300 or 400 tons has been lightened at the bar, towed to Tangku, and when unloaded will be towed to sea again, for \$100 Mexican. In former times the charge would have been \$400 or \$500.

The old Tug and Lighter Company has discharged, for reasons of economy, four of its most experienced servants: Captains Sherman and Talpey, and Messrs. Wylie and McMurray, engineers. Their places are to be taken by Chinese, partly at least. By orders of His Excellency the Viceroy Li, Professor Walker, H.B.M.'s N. of the Imperial Naval School, has taken his pupils for a sea voyage in the ships of the Peiyang squadron. The active service abroad will tend very greatly to improve the practical knowledge of these young men. It would, indeed, be well if during their educational course, before they receive commission, they had six months' instruction in the workshops ashore, and for the remaining six months served afloat in the engine and boiler rooms of war-ships under strict superintendence.—*Chinese Times.*

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG. TO-MORROW EVENING, AUGUST 4TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors {Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. (Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in SYDNEY GRUNDY'S GREAT LONDON FARCELO COMEDY, "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Arthur Hummington (Mr. P. W. WILLARD. Ralph Ormerod (Mr. CHARLES FISHER. Joshua Gillbrand (his Brother-in-law) (Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN. Dobson (his Servant) (Mr. A. SUTCH. Mrs. Hummington (his Wife) (Miss FLO. MORRISON. Mrs. Gillbrand (his Mother-in-law) (Mrs. EVA LEAMINGTON. Daisy Maitland (his Niece) (Mrs. VERA PATEY. Barbara (his Servant) (Miss NELLIE ARLINE. Rosa Colomber (his Sister) (Miss G. WHITEFORD.

SCENE—APARTMENT IN HUMMINGTON'S HOUSE.

The Comedy will be preceded at 9 Sharp by a CONCERT. Conductor, Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

Prices \$5, \$2, and \$1. Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 6th August, 1888. [772]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO." Captain Sadewasser, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 8th August, 1888. [776]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via the Great Landways, to Havana, Tampa, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. First-class Fares granted as follows:— To San Francisco, \$200.00 To San Francisco and return, \$350.00 available for 6 months. To Liverpool, \$325.00 To London, \$330.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe. Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked, to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 8th August, 1888. [777]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BAYERN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY, the 7th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th August, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [778]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL, Hongkong, 20th May, 1888. [779]

Intimations.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the Senate of the College by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(1)—GLASS JARS (for Museum purposes), (2)—ILLUSTRATED PAPERS and BOOKS for the Student's Reading Room and Library. Address:—JAMES CANTLIE, Hon. Sec., to the College. Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [773]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888. By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [747]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from the 11th (SATURDAY) to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [747]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company No. 11, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 27th August, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [760]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 7 per cent. or \$1.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this Day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY, the 4th inst. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1888. [768]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provision of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 24th inst., both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 4th August, 1888. [771]

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and Mr. W. BREWER'S, Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.



Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.

M. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL Room No. 20 daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

SPECTACLES V. BLINDNESS. The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness.

The following patients out of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Pebble Spectacles:— The Earl & Countess Lindsay, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

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The Hon. E. E. Isermonger, Col. Treasurer, Singapore.

R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore.

Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore. J. R. Allan, Esq., Singapore. Surgeon General W. Collis, M.D., India. Major General Sir M. Biddulph, C.B., India. Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India. Major General Murray, C.B., India. Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.

For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glare Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeon.

